

THE DELAWARE VALLEY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB by Emmerson Bowes

The Delaware Valley Ornithological Club (DVOC) was founded on February 3, 1890 in Philadelphia at William L. Baily's family home at 1624 Arch Street, not far from its present home since 1891, the Academy of Natural Sciences at Nineteenth and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The mission of this club is the advancement and diffusion of ornithological knowledge.

The members of this club shall be persons who are interested in ornithology considered in its widest sense.

Meetings

The Club meetings are held on the first and third Thursday evenings at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Academy of Natural Sciences unless otherwise arranged. In summer, informal meetings are held in smaller rooms. Meetings are generally well attended and are lively proceedings, featuring a speaker or special forum, time for general field notes and announcements or reports from the various committees.

Membership

Persons interested in joining the DVOC are invited to attend some meetings to determine whether they would like to join. A member at the meetings should introduce them. The President will make them welcome.

The membership is made up of birding enthusiasts, some may be distinguished, some are beginners and most are in between but we are all learning and share the bond of enthusiasm for bird-life and related aspects.

We particularly welcome young people, beginners and anyone who is seriously interested in birding. The club is an excellent organization in which to grow in this field with the wealth of information and expertise that is available to members.

Bylaws require that two Fellows or Active Members in good standing shall make nominations to Active Membership in writing. They shall state the qualifications and mailing address of their candidates, the genuineness of the candidate's interest in ornithology and the probability of active participation in the Club.

An affirmative vote of at least two thirds of Council and of the members of all voting classes present at the balloting is required for election to Active Member.

Fees are currently \$25.00 / annum.

Field Trips

Field trips are regular features throughout the year. Historically the first recorded trip was to Tinicum in 1890, followed by more adventurous sea trips from Atlantic City. Since 1950's as many as a dozen field trips have been organized annually. See the calendar of events on our home page (www.dvoc.org) for current and recent field trips.

Publications

The club's principal publication is Cassinia, which made its debut in 1901 with Witmer Stone as editor. Currently, Cassinia is published for members every other year. Cassinia features lead articles and other notes, abstracts of proceedings and membership lists. Photographic records, especially of rare birds in the region of NJ, PA, and DE, are important features.

Philadelphia Larus is the newsletter of the DVOC.

					Delaware Valley Birds												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
					__ White-winged Crossbill							◆	◆	◆			
					__ Common Redpoll												
					__ Hoary Redpoll	.....										
					__ Pine Siskin *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Goldfinch												
					__ Evening Grosbeak												
B	B	B	B	B	__ House Sparrow												

White-winged Crossbill - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeds on seeds of coniferous trees. Irruptive.

Common Redpoll - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeders, birches, and alders. Irruptive.

Hoary Redpoll - Recent records in Lancaster, and Montgomery Counties, PA both in 1994.

Pine Siskin - Irregular winter visitor. Woodlands with birches, conifers, Sweet Gum or Tulip Poplar trees. Feeders, and brushy fields. Irruptive.

American Goldfinch - Throughout area in brushy fields, and woodland edges. Feeders.

Evening Grosbeak - Irregular winter visitors. Feeders and mixed woodlands. Numbers declining.

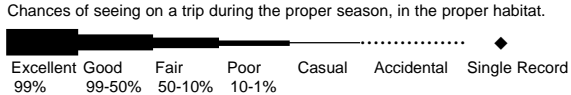
House Sparrow - Near all types of human habitations and buildings.

Species List

The order and names of the species in this checklist follows that of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds, 7th Edition, including the 42nd (2000) and 43rd (2002) Supplements. All species in this checklist have been accepted in the DVOC area by the relevant state rarities committee.

Abundance Key

The species' abundance reflects the observer's probability of locating the specific bird in the appropriate habitat, as described in the text, at the appropriate time and location. For example, Wilson's Storm-petrel is abundant during the summer as a pelagic species, out of sight of land, while being much less common close to shore. Similarly, Lincoln's Sparrow may be more common in the fall than is suggested by the graph, yet they appear to be rather local in their distribution and are easily overlooked. Therefore, this publication tries to present what the advanced intermediate birder might expect to find. Each classification is defined in the graphs, except for accidental, which means less than five records and casual which is more than five records and less than one percent chance of finding the bird.



Breeding

Breeding dates are noted in the graphs by brackets.

[[]]

Breeding records are noted in the Habitat Graphs

- B - Regular breeder
- b - Irregular Breeder

Area Sensitive Species

Signified by an asterisk (*) next to the species name. Many species of birds are typically found in extensive areas of their preferred habitat, rather than in small fragmented segments of the same habitat. Barren agricultural fields over 200 acres in size are ideal Vesper Sparrow and Horned Lark habitats, yet these species are rare in the same habitat fragmented into five acre blocks. This designation refers to breeding birds, not their migratory or wintering habitats.

The editor welcomes comments and/or corrections.
E-mail Rick Mellon at rmellon@voicenet.com

					Delaware Valley Birds												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
						— Smith's Longspur					♦	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	— Chestnut-collared Longspur	.....					♦					
B	B	B	B	B	— Snow Bunting												
					— Northern Cardinal												
	b	b	B	B	— Rose-breasted Grosbeak *	.....										
B	B	B	B	B	— Black-headed Grosbeak												
B	B	B	B	B	— Blue Grosbeak												
B	B	B	B	B	— Lazuli Bunting	♦											
					— Indigo Bunting												♦
					— Painted Bunting	.....										
	b	b			— Dickcissel *												
B	B	B	B	B	— Bobolink *												♦
B	B	B	B	B	— Red-winged Blackbird												
B	B	B	B	B	— Eastern Meadowlark *												
					— Western Meadowlark	.....										

Smith's Longspur - Two records: Cape May, NJ 1991 and Island Beach, NJ 1995.

Chestnut-collared Longspur - Two records: Cape May, NJ 1980 and Sandy Hook, NJ 1984.

Snow Bunting - Open fields, particularly manured fields, lake shores, coastal dunes, and rocky coasts. Often with Horned Larks.

Northern Cardinal - Feeders, woodlands, thickets, and edges.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak - Deciduous woodlands. Rare breeder in Philadelphia, PA area.

Black-headed Grosbeak - Usually seen at feeders in winter.

Blue Grosbeak - Low brushy areas, hedgerows, and second growth. Erratic breeder on piedmont. Common in the south.

Lazuli Bunting - One record: Chester County, PA 1975.

Indigo Bunting - Woodland edges and scrubby areas.

Painted Bunting - Recent records frequently at feeders in winter.

Dickcissel - Recent increases as migrant. Mostly at feeders in winter or herbaceous fields in summer.

Bobolink - Grassy fields and meadows in spring and summer. Scarce breeder on coastal plain. Can be abundant in coastal marshes in fall migration.

Red-winged Blackbird - Throughout area, mainly marshes but has started to use open fields due to expansion of range. Millions winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.

Eastern Meadowlark - Grassy fields, pastures, and manured fields. Reduced numbers in winter northward. Declining due to habitat loss.

Western Meadowlark - Prefers short grass.

Delaware Valley Ornithological Club
Delaware Valley Birds

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Season											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	__ Red-throated Loon	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Pacific Loon		♦		♦				♦	♦		♦	♦
	__ Common Loon	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Pied-billed Grebe	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Horned Grebe	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Red-necked Grebe	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Eared Grebe	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Western Grebe	♦♦♦♦										♦	
	__ Yellow-nosed Albatross					♦							
	__ Black-browed Albatross												♦
	__ Northern Fulmar	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Kermadec Petrel												♦
	__ Black-capped Petrel												
	__ Fea's Petrel												♦
	__ Cory's Shearwater												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Red-throated Loon - Ocean, bays, large lakes, and rivers. An uncommon migrant and winter visitor inland. Thousands gather at the mouth of Delaware Bay in early April. Freeze limited.

Pacific Loon - Ocean, bays, and large lakes. One inland record at Green Lane Reservoir, PA 1996

Common Loon - Ocean, bays, large lakes, and rivers. Seen in great numbers at inland hawk watch sites during migration. Freeze limited.

Pied-billed Grebe - Localized scarce breeder in non-tidal, deep water, emergent marshes, and ponds. Non-breeding inhabitant of ponds, lakes, rivers, and marshes. Freeze limited.

Horned Grebe - Ocean, bays, large lakes, and rivers. Primarily a migrant inland. Freeze limited.

Red-necked Grebe - Ocean, bays, large lakes, and rivers. Primarily a migrant inland. Irruptive. Freeze limited.

Eared Grebe - Ocean, bays, large lakes, and rivers.

Western Grebe - Ocean and bays.

Yellow-nosed Albatross - Pelagic.

Black-browed Albatross - Pelagic.

Northern Fulmar - Pelagic. Cold water species.

Kermadec Petrel - One record: Hawk Mountain, PA 1959.

Black-capped Petrel - Pelagic. Warm water species.

Fea's Petrel - Pelagic. Warm water species. One record: 1999

Cory's Shearwater - Pelagic. Warm water species.

Delaware Valley Ornithological Club
Delaware Valley Birds

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Season											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	__ Green-tailed Towhee	[Dotted line from J to D]											
	__ Spotted Towhee	[Dotted line from J to D]											
B	__ Eastern Towhee	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Cassin's Sparrow											♦	
	__ Bachman's Sparrow												♦
B	__ American Tree Sparrow	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Chipping Sparrow	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
B	__ Clay-colored Sparrow	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
b	__ Field Sparrow	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Vesper Sparrow *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Lark Sparrow	[Dotted line from J to D]											
	__ Black-throated Sparrow	[Dotted line from J to D]											
b	__ Lark Bunting	[Dotted line from J to D]											
b	__ Savannah Sparrow *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	__ Grasshopper Sparrow *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											

Green-tailed Towhee - Winter visitor.

Spotted Towhee - Several New Jersey records.

Eastern Towhee - Low understory and scrub at wood edges.

Cassin's Sparrow - One record: Island Beach State Park, NJ, banded, 1961.

Bachman's Sparrow - One record: Atsion, NJ 1957.

American Tree Sparrow - Brushy fields and wood edges. Declining.

Chipping Sparrow - Woodland edges and clearings. Much rarer northward in winter.

Clay-colored Sparrow - Scrubby fields and feeders. Increasingly reported.

Field Sparrow - Brushy fields, edges, and power line cuts.

Vesper Sparrow - Field edges and power line cuts. Few sites remain in south. Needs extensive open fields. Much more common breeder in Lehigh River Valley.

Lark Sparrow - Brushy fields, edges, and fields.

Black-throated Sparrow - Two records: New Brunswick, NJ 1961-1962 and Cherry Hill, NJ 1992-1993.

Lark Bunting - Accidental.

Savannah Sparrow - Open fields with low grass. More common northward in breeding season and more common southward in winter.

Grasshopper Sparrow - Scarce. Grassy and weedy fields. Losing habitat in area. Good during breeding season in the Lehigh Valley.

Delaware Valley Ornithological Club
Delaware Valley Birds

					Delaware Valley Ornithological Club Delaware Valley Birds												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
b					__ Brown Pelican	◆◆	◆										
					__ Double-crested Cormorant	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
					__ Great Cormorant	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
					__ Anhinga	◆				◆◆◆◆					◆		
					__ Magnificent Frigatebird	◆			◆		◆◆		◆		◆	◆◆	
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Bittern *												
B	B	B	B		__ Least Bittern *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Great Blue Heron	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
					__ Great Egret	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
					__ Little Egret				◆		◆						
B		B			__ Snowy Egret				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.
 ■ Excellent 99% ■ Good 99-50% ■ Fair 50-10% ■ Poor 10-1% ■ Casual ■ Accidental ◆ Accidental
 Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Brown Pelican** – Ocean, beaches, bays, and inlets. More common southward, but expanding northward.
- Double-crested Cormorant** – Ocean and large bodies of water. Migrates in huge flocks in April and October.
- Great Cormorant** – Ocean and large bodies of water. Coastal plain, primarily on Delaware River from Tacony Palmyra Bridge to Trenton, NJ.
- Anhinga** – Most records of soaring birds. Beware of soaring Double-crested Cormorants.
- Magnificent Frigatebird** – Coastal. All records from shore.
- American Bittern** – Nests in fresh water marshes. Winters in small numbers in salt marshes.
- Least Bittern** – Nests in fresh and brackish marshes. Likes Giant Reedgrass (*Phragmites australis*).
- Great Blue Heron** – Marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. Increasing, although uncommon nester in widely scattered colonies - chiefly inland. Freeze limited.
- Great Egret** – Coastal, wandering inland (common) in late summer. Marshes and shallow water. Nests north on Delaware River to Petty Island, Camden, NJ. Freeze limited.
- Little Egret** - Marshes and shallow water. Two records: Little Creek WMA/ Bombay Hook NWR, DE. 1999 and 2001.
- Snowy Egret** – Coastal, wandering inland (uncommon) in late summer. Marshes and shallow water. Freeze limited.

Delaware Valley Ornithological Club
Delaware Valley Birds

					Delaware Valley Ornithological Club Delaware Valley Birds												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	B	B	B		__ Yellow-throated Warbler												
B	B	B	B		__ Pine Warbler *												
					__ Kirtland's Warbler												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Prairie Warbler												
					__ Palm Warbler												
					__ Bay-breasted Warbler												
					__ Blackpoll Warbler												
					__ Cerulean Warbler *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Black-and-white Warbler *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Redstart *												
B	B	B	B	b	__ Prothonotary Warbler *												
b	B	B	B	B	__ Worm-eating Warbler *												
B	B		B	B	__ Swainson's Warbler *												
					__ Ovenbird *												

- Yellow-throated Warbler** - Early migrant. Nests in sycamores by rivers. Locally common in south; expanding range northwards.
- Pine Warbler** - Pine and pine/oak woodlands, occasionally pine plantations. Uncommon in migration away from breeding grounds.
- Kirtland's Warbler** - One record: Berks County, PA 1996.
- Prairie Warbler** - Brushy areas and fields of second growth. Powerline cuts.
- Palm Warbler** - Thickets, woodland edges, weeds, and open ground—often high in trees in spring.
- Bay-breasted Warbler** - Woodlands, oaks.
- Blackpoll Warbler** - Woodlands. One of the last spring migrants.
- Cerulean Warbler** - Mature deciduous woodlands. Likes sycamore trees near streams and rivers. Very local breeder. White Clay Creek State Park, DE, Delaware River Valley above Yardley, PA, and Marshalls Creek, PA north. Rare in migration.
- Black-and-white Warbler** - Woodlands. Uncommon nester in the piedmont.
- American Redstart** - Deciduous woods. Erratic breeder south of the mountains.
- Prothonotary Warbler** - Wet woods with standing water. Cavity nester, often over water. Rare migrant away from breeding grounds. Breeds on the periphery of the pine barrens, but generally absent in the center of the pine barrens.
- Worm-eating Warbler** - Thick woods. Nests on banks and hillsides. Very local breeder on coastal plain of New Jersey.
- Swainson's Warbler** - Low in wet woods in south; recent records from Cape May, NJ.
- Ovenbird** - Woodlands. Often seen low or on the ground. Deer impacted.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
.....	___ Fulvous Whistling-Duck		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	.....	.....	.....	◆	◆	◆
.....	___ Pink-footed Goose	◆										◆◆	
.....	___ Greater White-fronted Goose												
■	___ Snow Goose	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ Ross's Goose	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Canada Goose	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ Brant	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	___ Barnacle Goose	.....		◆							.....
B B B b	___ Mute Swan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ Tundra Swan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Fulvous Whistling-Duck** – Marshes and impoundments. Few records in the last 20 years.
- Pink-footed Goose** – Three records: Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1953, Oley, PA 1997, and Lake Ontelaunee, PA 1998.
- Greater White-fronted Goose** – Lakes, ponds, and fields. Usually with Canada Geese and sometimes Snow Geese.
- Snow Goose** – Salt marshes, impoundments, and agricultural fields, especially near tidal marshes. Seen migrating over inland sites, with occasional individuals found at a variety of sites. Large flocks at Forsythe NWR, NJ from fall to early winter. Delaware Bay flocks overwinter. Much more common on Delaware Bay coastal plain. Freeze limited. Increasing.
- Ross's Goose** – Found with large flocks of Snow Geese. Freeze limited. Increasing. Beware of Snow/Ross's hybrids.
- Canada Goose** – Rapidly expanding residential population nesting on lakes, ponds, and marshes. Freeze limited.
- Brant** – Salt marshes, bays, and impoundments and adjacent agricultural fields. Occasionally inland in fall migration.
- Barnacle Goose** – Lakes, ponds, fields, frequently with Canada Geese or Snow Geese. There is a continuing debate concerning whether individuals of this species are escapes or wild birds.
- Mute Swan** – Locally common. Forsythe NWR, NJ, Penn Manor, PA, Mannington Marsh, NJ. Lakes, ponds, and impoundments.
- Tundra Swan** – Large lakes, rivers, coastal impoundments, and fields. Most common in the pine barrens. Hundreds winter in cranberry reservoirs. Freeze limited.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B B B B B	___ Wood Thrush *				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Fieldfare			◆									
■	___ American Robin	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Varied Thrush												
■	___ Gray Catbird	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Northern Mockingbird	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Sage Thrasher											◆	◆
B B B B B	___ Brown Thrasher	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ European Starling	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ American Pipit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	___ Bohemian Waxwing	.....											.....
B B B B B	___ Cedar Waxwing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	___ Blue-winged Warbler				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ Golden-winged Warbler				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	___ Tennessee Warbler				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

- Wood Thrush** - Forests and woodlots.
- Fieldfare** - One record: Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1969
- American Robin** – In winter, rare in mountains, common in southern part of range. Numbers vary with the severity of winter and the food supply.
- Varied Thrush** - Feeders and crab apple trees.
- Gray Catbird** - Thickets. Primarily coastal in winter.
- Northern Mockingbird** - Non-forested habitats with shrubs and trees.
- Sage Thrasher** - Three records: Barnegat, NJ 1949, Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1985, and Spring Lake, NJ 1990.
- Brown Thrasher** - Thickets and woodland edges, declining. Primarily coastal in winter.
- European Starling** - Throughout area.
- American Pipit** - Plowed or short grass fields and mudflats.
- Bohemian Waxwing** - Wooded edges near fruit trees.
- Cedar Waxwing** - Wooded edges, cedars, and near fruiting trees.
- Blue-winged Warbler** - Second growth woods, power line cuts, and thickets.
- Golden-winged Warbler** - Low scrubby cut over areas with small trees. Rare spring migrant. Hybrids with Blue-winged Warbler are regular in breeding areas and migration.
- Tennessee Warbler** - Woodlands, high in oak trees. Often resorts to weeds in fall.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
.....	__ Tufted Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Greater Scaup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Lesser Scaup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ King Eider	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Common Eider	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Harlequin Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Surf Scoter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ White-winged Scoter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Black Scoter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Long-tailed Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Bufflehead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Common Goldeneye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b	__ Barrow's Goldeneye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b	__ Hooded Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b	__ Common Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

- Tufted Duck** – Bays, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Greater Scaup** – Primarily coastal. Bays, lakes, and rivers. Localized flocks sometimes in the thousands. Freeze limited
- Lesser Scaup** – Mostly inland and in back bays along the coast. Lakes and rivers. Freeze limited.
- King Eider** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Common Eider** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Harlequin Duck** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Surf Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly during migration. Spectacular fall migrations of all three scoters have been recorded from the sea watch at Avalon, NJ.
- White-winged Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly during migration.
- Black Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly in migration.
- Long-tailed Duck** – Coastal. Ocean, back bays, and inlets. Inland mainly during migration.
- Bufflehead** – Ocean, bays, rivers, and lakes. Freeze limited.
- Common Goldeneye** – Bays, rivers, and lakes. Freeze limited
- Barrow's Goldeneye** – Bays and rivers
- Hooded Merganser** – Prefers fresh water marshes, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited. Increasing breeder in Pocono Mountains, PA.
- Common Merganser** – Fresh water lakes and rivers. Nests commonly along large rivers and streams in the mountains. Rapidly spreading south along major rivers. Freeze limited. Casual in summer away from breeding areas.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
.....	__ Cave Swallow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ Barn Swallow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ Carolina Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B	__ Black-capped Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Boreal Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ Tufted Titmouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b b b b B	__ Red-breasted Nuthatch *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ White-breasted Nuthatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B	__ Brown-headed Nuthatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b	__ Brown Creeper *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	__ Rock Wren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ Carolina Wren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B B B B	__ Bewick's Wren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B B	__ House Wren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b B	__ Winter Wren *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

- Cave Swallow** - Accidental from south, nearly all records from Cape May, NJ.
- Barn Swallow** - Nests in buildings and bridges throughout the region.
- Carolina Chickadee** - Breeds south of the Black-capped Chickadee line. Hybrids occur in the contact zone.
- Black-capped Chickadee** - Breeds north of a fluctuating line from central Lancaster County, PA to Raritan Bay, NJ. Moves south in winter during invasion years.
- Boreal Chickadee** - Few recent records.
- Tufted Titmouse** - Forests, woodlands, and feeders.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** - Erratic breeder, migrant and winter visitor. Prefers conifers, feeders.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** - Forests, woodlands, and feeders. Prefers deciduous trees.
- Brown-headed Nuthatch** - Permanent resident in Loblolly Pines in southeastern Delaware. Unknown elsewhere. Feeders.
- Brown Creeper** - Mature woodlands, usually conifer. Sporadic nester in south, mostly pine barrens swamps.
- Rock Wren** - One record: Cape May, NJ 1992-93.
- Carolina Wren** - Reaching northern limit in our region, which appears to be weather related. Population grows rapidly until a severe winter decimates the population and the cycle starts again. Forests, woodlots, and feeders.
- Bewick's Wren** - Last record: Island Beach NJ, 1977.
- House Wren** - Towns, gardens, woodlots, and forests.
- Winter Wren** - Secretive winter visitor to shrubby and second growth areas often near water.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
						B	B	B	B	B	— Broad-winged Hawk *	◆						
					— Swainson's Hawk					◆								
B	B	B	B	B	— Red-tailed Hawk													
					— Rough-legged Hawk													
					— Golden Eagle													
					— Eurasian Kestrel													
B	B	B	B	B	— American Kestrel													
					— Merlin													
					— Gyrfalcon													
B	B				— Peregrine Falcon													

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
											— Vermilion Flycatcher							
					— Ash-throated Flycatcher													
B	B	B	B	B	— Great Crested Flycatcher *													
B	B	B	B	B	— Western Kingbird													
					— Eastern Kingbird													
					— Gray Kingbird													
					— Scissor-tailed Flycatcher													
					— Fork-tailed Flycatcher													
					— Loggerhead Shrike													
					— Northern Shrike													
B	B	B	B	b	— White-eyed Vireo													
					— Bell's Vireo													
B	B	B	B	B	— Yellow-throated Vireo													
					— Blue-headed Vireo *													
b	B	B	B	B	— Warbling Vireo													

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

- Broad-winged Hawk** – Breeder in extensive woodlands. Large kettles of migrants pass through eastern Pennsylvania heading southwest between the 15th and the 20th of September. Coastal migration occurs later with mostly immature birds.
- Swainson's Hawk** – Most records of migrants from mountain ridges and Cape May, NJ.
- Red-tailed Hawk** – Common roadside hawk. Increasing. Fields, woodlots, and suburbs.
- Rough-legged Hawk** – Late fall mountain ridge migrant and winterer in extensive agricultural lands and coastal marshes. Casual elsewhere.
- Golden Eagle** – Late fall mountain ridge migrant primarily on northwest winds and occasional winter resident along the coast and major rivers. Casual elsewhere.
- Eurasian Kestrel** – One record: Cape May Point, NJ 1972.
- American Kestrel** – Agricultural fields. Sharply declining. Abundant coastal migrant. Casual in the mountains in winter.
- Merlin** – Primarily a coastal migrant, with Cape May, NJ recording over 500 in one day during fall migration. Large numbers recorded at Cape Henlopen, DE in spring.
- Gyrfalcon** – Very rare late fall migrant on mountain ridges and winter visitor along the coast.
- Peregrine Falcon** – Nests on bridges along the lower Delaware River, on a skyscraper in Philadelphia, PA and at Forsythe NWR, NJ. Common coastal migrant and uncommon winter visitor.

- Vermilion Flycatcher** – Two records: Burtens Island, Rehoboth Beach, DE 1993 and Stone Harbor NJ 2002.
- Ash-throated Flycatcher** – Most records in November. Scrubby fields.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** – Forest and woodlot breeder.
- Western Kingbird** – Regular fall migrant along the New Jersey shore, especially Cape May, NJ. Casual elsewhere.
- Eastern Kingbird** – Primarily associated with agricultural fields and pastures; edges along streams.
- Gray Kingbird** – Accidental along the New Jersey coast.
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** – Open fields with plenty of perches.
- Fork-tailed Flycatcher** – Agricultural fields and pastures.
- Loggerhead Shrike** - Migrant and winter visitor, particularly in Multiflora Rose. In serious decline.
- Northern Shrike** - Winter visitor in open areas with thickets, particularly Multiflora Rose. Irruptive.
- White-eyed Vireo** - Brushy fields, thickets, and hedgerows.
- Bell's Vireo** - Four records, Cape May, NJ 1959, 1994, 1997, 2001-02.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** - Mature woodlands, often near streams, and river valleys.
- Blue-headed Vireo** - Mixed woodlands.
- Warbling Vireo** - Large trees mostly near major rivers. Partial to sycamore and cottonwood trees. Spreading to the south and east.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.											
						J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
					__ American Coot *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	b				__ Sandhill Crane	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Northern Lapwing	♦	♦				♦					♦	
					__ Black-bellied Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ American Golden-Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Pacific Golden-Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Mongolian Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Snowy Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Wilson's Plover	♦♦	♦♦	♦♦									
					__ Semipalmated Plover	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
B					__ Piping Plover *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
B	B	B	B	B	__ Killdeer	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
B					__ American Oystercatcher *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
B					__ Black-necked Stilt *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

- American Coot** – Large lakes and impoundments. Freeze limited. Rare nester in deep water marshes.
- Sandhill Crane** – Agricultural fields and marshes. Increasing migrant. One nesting record, paired with an escaped Common Crane in Cumberland County, NJ.
- Northern Lapwing** – Sod farms, barren fields, and mud flats.
- Black-bellied Plover** – Mudflats, marshes, beaches, sod farms, and dirt fields.
- American Golden-Plover** – Primarily mud flats in spring; sod farms, and barren fields in fall.
- Pacific Golden-Plover** – One record: Deerfield, NJ sod farm 2001.
- Mongolian Plover** – One record: Wildwood, NJ 1990.
- Snowy Plover** – One record: near Hawk Mountain, PA 1886.
- Wilson's Plover** – Barrier beaches and mud and sand flats. Few modern records.
- Semipalmated Plover** – Mudflats and flooded fields.
- Piping Plover** – Barrier beaches.
- Killdeer** – Sod farms, barren fields, lawns, parking lots, and mudflats. Freeze limited in north.
- American Oystercatcher** – Mudflats, sandbars, salt marshes, jetties, and bay shores especially at mussel beds.
- Black-necked Stilt** – Salt marshes, mudflats, and impoundments. Primarily in the Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area, with spring wanderers anywhere along the tidal Delaware River to Philadelphia.

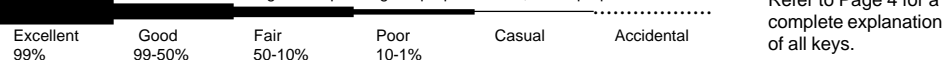
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.											
						J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	B	B	B	B	__ Ruby-throated Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Black-chinned Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Calliope Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Broad-tailed Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Rufous Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Allen's Hummingbird	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Belted Kingfisher	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	B	B	B	B	__ Red-headed Woodpecker	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	B	B	B	B	__ Red-bellied Woodpecker	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
					__ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	B	B	B	B	__ Downy Woodpecker	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	B	B	B	B	__ Hairy Woodpecker *	[Solid black bar from J to D]											
	B	B	B	B	__ Black-backed Woodpecker	♦	♦									♦	
					__ Northern Flicker	[Solid black bar from J to D]											

- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** – Wood edges.
- Black-chinned Hummingbird** – Feeders in late fall/early winter. Two records: Villas, NJ, 1996 and Cape May, NJ 2001.
- Calliope Hummingbird** – Feeders in late fall/early winter. Two records: Wildwood, NJ 1996-97 and Goshen, NJ 2000.
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird** – Feeders in late fall/early winter. One record: Rehoboth Beach, DE 1998
- Rufous Hummingbird** – Feeders in late fall/early winter. Increasingly identified (usually by trapping) late fall/early winter vagrant.
- Allen's Hummingbird** – Feeders in late fall/early winter. Two records: North Wilmington, DE 1997-98 and Cape May, NJ 2000-2001.
- Belted Kingfisher** – Associated with moderate to large bodies of open water. Freeze limited.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** – Colonies tend to be nomadic but best found in woodlots in agricultural areas and, in declining numbers, in parkland oak woods in the Pine Barrens.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** – Found in most woodlands south of the Kittatiny Ridge, NJ.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** – Breeds in higher elevations in the Pocono Mountains, although found primarily as a migrant in our region. Drinks sap from horizontal rows of small holes drilled in trees.
- Downy Woodpecker** – Ubiquitous in woodlands, residential areas, and woodlots.
- Hairy Woodpecker** – Prefers larger stands of trees than Downy Woodpecker.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** – Dead trees in conifer groves.
- Northern Flicker** – Common. Migration peak mid-September.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
.....	__ Ruddy Turnstone	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Red Knot				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Sanderling	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Semipalmated Sandpiper				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Western Sandpiper												■
.....	__ Red-necked Stint					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Little Stint				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Least Sandpiper				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ White-rumped Sandpiper												■
.....	__ Baird's Sandpiper												■
.....	__ Pectoral Sandpiper				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper												■
.....	__ Purple Sandpiper	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
.....	__ Atlantic Puffin						■						
B B B B B	__ Rock Dove	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Eurasian Collared-Dove												■
B B B B B	__ White-winged Dove												■
.....	__ Mourning Dove	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Common Ground-Dove												■
B B B B B	__ Black-billed Cuckoo *												■
B B B B B	__ Yellow-billed Cuckoo *												■
.....	__ Groove-billed Ani												■
B b B B B	__ Barn Owl *												■
B B B B B	__ Eastern Screech-Owl	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B B B B B	__ Great Horned Owl	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
.....	__ Snowy Owl												■
.....	__ Northern Hawk Owl												■

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.



- Ruddy Turnstone** – Rock piles, jetties, and beaches.
- Red Knot** – Beaches, impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Large concentrations on shores of lower Delaware Bay in May.
- Sanderling** – Beaches. Rarely inland on sandy lake shores, and river sand bars.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Western Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Spring records require documentation.
- Red-necked Stint** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Best time to locate is mid-May and late July, when adults are still brightly colored.
- Little Stint** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Best time to locate is mid-May and late July, when adults are still brightly colored. Beware of juvenile Least Sandpipers in late July and August.
- Least Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. More common in fresh water than other peeps and usually on drier areas.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Baird's Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, flooded fields, and sod farms. Generally on driest portions of the habitat.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, flooded, and plowed fields and sod farms.
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Two records: Bombay Hook NWR, DE, 1993 and 2002 (pending).
- Purple Sandpiper** – Rock jetties and sea walls.

- Atlantic Puffin** – Pelagic. Accidental inshore, bays, and inlets.
- Rock Dove** – Cities, towns, farms, and open country.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** - Casual. Slowly increasing from the south.
- White-winged Dove** – Most sightings from coastal locations.
- Mourning Dove** – Ubiquitous.
- Common Ground-Dove** – Several 19th century records. Two recent records: Bucks County, PA 1974 and near Pickering Beach, DE 1979/80.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** – Forest breeder, primarily in the northern half of our area. Population size related to availability of caterpillars.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** – Forest breeder, primarily in the southern half of our area. Population size related to availability of caterpillars.
- Groove-billed Ani** – One record: Sandy Hook, NJ 1997.
- Barn Owl** – Nests in old buildings, unused silos, on bridges, and in holes in trees near large salt marshes, fallow and hay fields. Moves out of the northern portion of range during winter. Winter roosts in cedars along Delaware Bayshore. Declining
- Eastern Screech-Owl** – Small wood lots and towns.
- Great Horned Owl** – Forests, wood lots, suburbs, and city parks.
- Snowy Owl** – Airports, buildings, large agricultural fields, and extensive barrier island beaches and dunes. Irruptive.
- Northern Hawk Owl** – Three old records: near Philadelphia, PA 1866, Berks County, PA 1887, and New Brunswick, NJ 1926.

